in principle and do not vary significantly from company to company and from product to product. In appropriate cases, to meet the emergent pest or disease situation, the Registration Committee allows more quantity for import depending upon the risk benefit ratio.

(b) M/s. Suraksha Chemicals and Engineers, Bombay, have been granted provisional registration for the import of 'Fosetyl-Al' 65 MT formulation and 20 MT formulation of 'Biter-tanol' by the Registration Committee constituted under the Insecticicles Act, 1968 on the basis of required data submitted as per guidelines and to the satisfaction of the Committee. There is no information to the effect that Company is Benami, Bogus and blacklisted. There was no false representation as regards the data/information furnished to the Committee by the said Firm. The said quantity of import of Fosetyl-Al was based upon the requirements as furnished by the Directors of Horticulture of the concerned grape growing States to meet the emergent situation caused by downy mildew disease of grapes. Similarly, the quantum of Bitertanol was based upon the requirement of apple growing States for the control of scab disease of apple by way of providing a newer and more efficacious insecticide. M/s. May & Baker were also granted the provisional registration for Fosetyl-Al' but it was not possible for them to import the technical grade material as an MRTP Company. Therefore, they were allowed to import only 800 Kg. of the insecticide which was considered to be sufficient for data generation to meet the requirements for consideration of regular registration under Section 9(3) of the Act.

(c) in view of the reply to part (b) of the question no action is required to be taken.

**National labour institute's study on IRDP**

@3264. SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the study made by two members of the National Labour Institute into the working of the Integrated Rural De velopment Programme;

(b) whether Government agree with the said study; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures are being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DE VELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAMA NAND YADAV): (a) The Study made by two members of the National Labour Institute on the working of the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has pointed out weaknesses like lapses in identification, faulty selection of schemes, poor implementation of schemes and increasing indebtedness. In brief, inadequacy of IRDP as a poverty alleviation programme has been stressed and the report recommends the need for evolving appropriate technology and schemes and education and involvement of beneficiary groups. The Report also indicates inadequate coverage of NREP/ RLEGP.

(b) and (c) The report covers 340 households of which only 85 house holds were identified as beneficiaries of IRDP and that too, in only 10 out of 1760 villages of Jhabua district. The sample size is too small to give any general conclusion. On the basis of the major evaluation studies car ried out during the Sixth Plan and the Concurrent Evaluation reports on IRDP for the period October, 1985—September, 1986 a number of mea sures have been taken to revamp the

@Previously Unstarred Question 2670 transferred from the 18th August, 1987.

IRDP. The steps taken to revamp this major poverty alleviation programme are given in the Statement.

Statement

Revamping of *the IRDP in the Seventh* Plan;

In order to remove weaknesses as pointed out by the major evaluation studies and also the weaknesses noticed by the Prime Minister during his tour to a number of States, following steps have been initiated to recast the IRDP in the Seventh Plan.

Steps *taken to improve the implementation of the IRD* Programme *in the Seventh Five Year Plan:*

(i) The poverty line has been kept at Rs. 6400. The income of the assisted families is to be raised to this level;

(ii) For identification purposes, the cut off point has been raised to Rs. 4800 per family. However, all the families with income upto Rs. 3500 have to be covered before taking up families with higher income;

(iii) A higher investment per family, including package of assistance to enable proper return on investment, for new benefldaiies;

(iv) Supplemental dose of assistance to those families assisted during Sixth Plan who have not been able to cross the poverty line, for no fault of their own;

(v) The approach of uniformity has been changed to one of selectivity based on poverty incidence;

(vi) Identification of beneficiaries must involve the people's representatives much more clos°ly;

(vii) Efforts to improve the linkages through identifying bodies at district .level for this purpose or the establishment of District Supply & Marketing Societies;

(viii) Increasing the coverage of women beneficiaries to 30 per cent;

(ix) Initiating a new scheme for the proper coordination of the training effort through the establishment of Composite Rural Training & Technology Centres;

(x) The administrative- set up at block, district and State leve should be streamlined and strengthened wherever necessary. A High Level Committee was also appointed to re-view the existing administrative arrangements for implementation of rural development programmes. The Committee has subrruttad its reports to Planning Commission.

(xi) Improvement in the functioning of banks, particularly at the grass-root level;

(xii) Creating a better climate of awareness of beneficiaries and their proper organisation;

(xiii) A greater involvement of voluntary agencies will be sought for implementation of IRDP schemes, including TRYSEM, to eaabJe new types of family oriented projects to be implemented in a most effective manner; and

(xiv) A new system of concurrent evaluation on the basis of taking up 36 districts, 72 blocks and a group of 10 current beneficiaries and 10 beneficiaries who received their assistance two years ago, per month has been introduced to have a closer monitoring of the programme.

(xv) In order to diversify activities under IRDP, it has been suggested to take up new and innovative programme under IRDP viz.

(a) Setting up of resource base industries such as fruit and food processing units and the development of horticulture, vegetable growing, flsh farming and tea cultivation etc.

(b) To identify strong purveyors of demand in the public sector and to encourage supply, against such

demand from production groups, set up under IRDP for items like uniform required for defence and police personnel or school children and items required by the school children etc,

(c) Off-loading of production process with high labour content to rural production groups for taking up activities such as assembly of radio-sets, televisions, telephones, domestic appliances etc

(xvi) To have closer dialogue and coordination between DRDAs for training under TRYSEM and Employment Exchanges for employment opportunities.

(xvii) Qualitative monitoring of IRDP at DHDA and State level.

(xviii) To set up special Teams| Missions for formulation of model projects on pilot basis for few selected districts.

**Grant of Registration Certificate for insecticides**

3265. SHRI ALADI ARUNA *alias* V. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 823 given in the Rajya Sabha on 24th April, 1987 and state:

(a) whether the parties named in annexure V to the reply to Part (c) of the above question have since been granted registration u|s 9(3) and 9 (3B) of the Insecticide- Act separately and quantum of import avowed, party-wise and production-wise and norms and conditions and criteria adopted by the registration committee for allowing of such import to the registrants u/s 9(3B) individually production-wise; and

(b) whether it is a fact tha; certain parties named in the annexure have applied for grant of repeat registration u]s 9(3B) of the Insecticides Act; and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA); (a) Out of the parties named in the said Annexure-V, only 3 pirties have been granted registration under Section 9(3) as per details given below;

| S.No. | Insecticide | Party |
|---|---|---|
| *1* | Primiphos methyl | M/s. IEL Ltd., Calcutta. |
| 2 | Dithianon | M's. E. Merck (India) Ltd., Bombay. |
| 3 | Diflubcnzuron | M/s. Coromandel Indag Products Pvt. Ltd.. Madras. |

There is no restriction on the quantum of import of insecticide on the holders of registration under Section 9(3) of the Act.

Similarly, only one party viz., M/s. Indofil Chemical, Bombay have been granted registration for Oxyfluorfen under Section 9(3B) of the Act; and they have been allowed import of 300 kg. of the insecticide.

The norms, conditions and criteria adopted by the Registration Committee in determining the quantum of import of insecticides to be allowed during the pendency of provisional registration under Section 9(3B) of the Act depends upon the quantum of data to be generated on the claimed crops, from the point of view of bio-efficacy and residue on identified parameters of safety, and on storage stability. These norms and conditions are of general applicability in principle and do not vary significantly from company to company and from*